

62.61 Index *

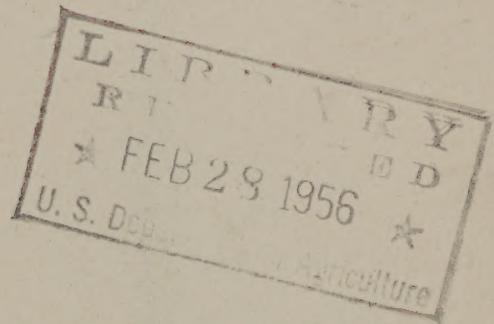
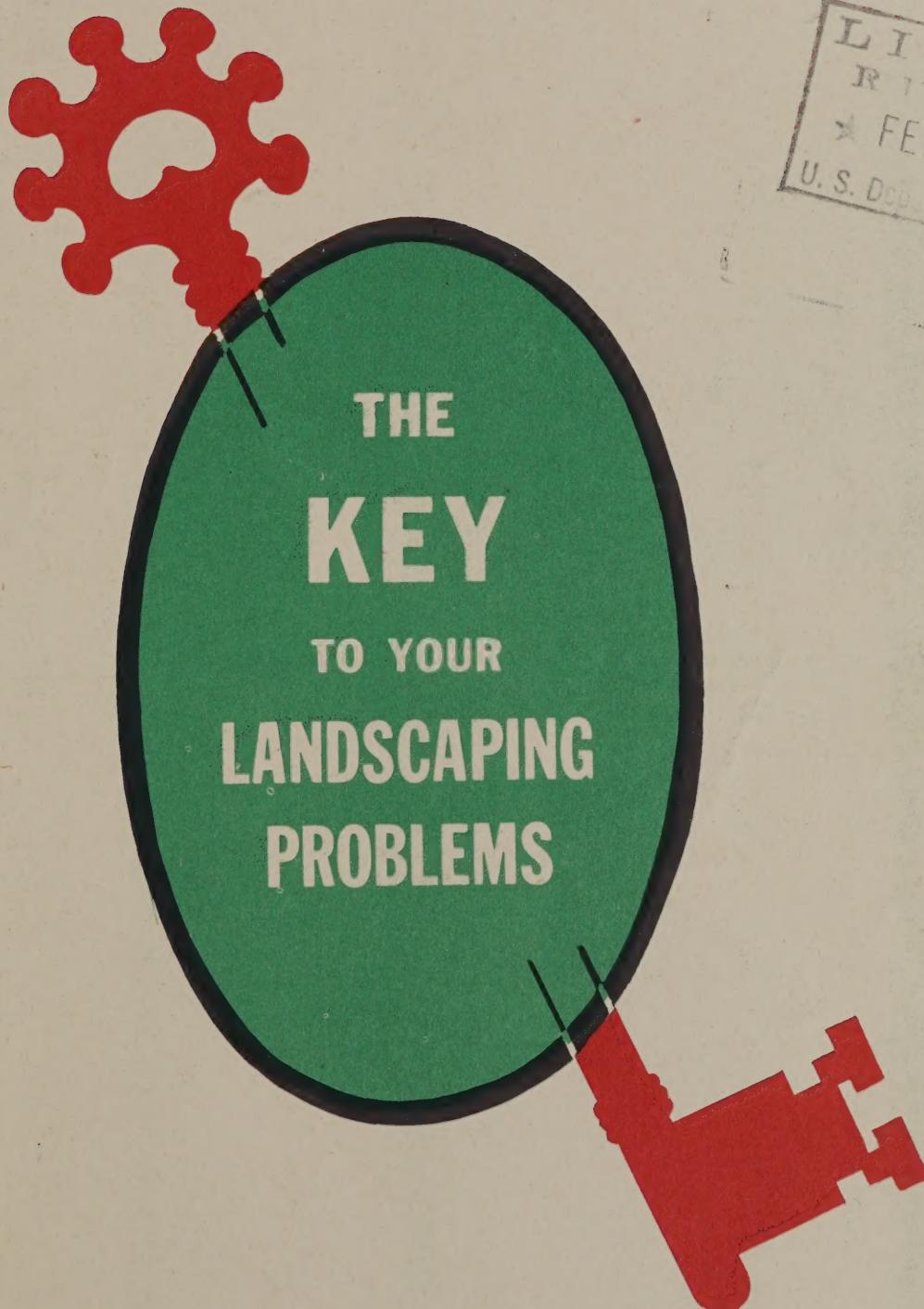
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SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK



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Free Landscape Service

MEMBERS: American Association of Nurserymen
New York State Nurserymen's Association



Pfitzer's Juniper



ANCO

Thuya occidentalis nigra



Mugho Dwarf Pine

*Taxus
media
Hicksii*



*Taxus
cuspidata
capitata*



*Taxus
cuspidata*

There's an EVERGREEN For Every Purpose!

THE use of evergreens as all-the-year, outdoor adornment is rapidly increasing in favor. The conifers, or large cone-bearing evergreens as shade and protection impart an atmosphere of companionship and snugness to the home. The smaller kinds are effective as screens or hedges, and the larger as windbreaks. The dwarf varieties planted about foundations and filling angles and nooks, give distinction and an effect of refinement not equalled by any other plants.

The great variety in shades of green, yellow and blue, and of growth habits, lend vast power to the landscape architect eager for effects, besides the more formal results obtained by shearing.

EVERGREEN TREES

CHAMAECYPARIS Filifera — Thready Cypress

Very graceful drooping branches of bright green. Grows 15 to 20 feet high.

JUNIPERUS Columnaris — Columnar Juniper

A slender tapering tree about 20 feet high when mature. Soft grey green foliage. Very effective when sheared.

JUNIPERUS Glauca Hetzii — Hetz Blue Juniper

Its spreading habit of growth reminds one of the Pfitzeriana except its foliage is a beautiful shade of steel-blue.

JUNIPERUS Pfitzeriana — Pfitzer Juniper

Very popular low growing, spreading tree. Dense feathery, grey green foliage. Very hardy and especially adapted to city conditions.

JUNIPERUS Squamata — Squamata Juniper

A low, prostrate Juniper of dense, neat habit, with pleasing blue-green foliage. Valuable for rockeries and banks as a ground cover.

JUNIPERUS Squamata Meyeri — Meyers Juniper

A new introduction from China. Eventually reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet and equally as broad. Silvery blue foliage.

JUNIPERUS Stricta — Spiny Greek Juniper

Compact needle-like tree with grey green foliage. Very useful in formal arrangements.

PICEA Glauca Albertina — Black Hills Spruce

Extremely hardy tree growing to 60 feet in height. A mass of silvery green.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglassii — Douglas Fir

Rugged, enduring and permanent, often growing more than 60 feet high. Forms a broad, open pyramid of rich green often tinged a silvery blue.

PINUS Mugo Mughus — Mugho Pine

A flat spreading bush never growing much over 3 feet high. Fine for foundation plantings and rock gardens.

PINUS Nigra Austriaca — Austrian Pine

The Austrian Pine has long dark green needles and boldly spread branches. Thrives in almost any soil and particularly at the seashore. It is good for planting in groups for screens, and backgrounds.

PICEA Pungens Glauca — Blue Colorado Spruce

A native of the Rocky Mountains with stiff horizontal branches of grey blue foliage. A very hardy tree that will thrive in exposed locations.

TAXUS Cuspidata — Spreading Yew

Very dark green foliage, red berries. Thrives in shade. We have this yew in both the upright and spreading forms.

TAXUS Cuspidata Capitata — Upright Yew

Formal, upright tree form, possessing all the pleasing characteristics of the preceding variety. It will add dignity and character to the foundation planting. A superb specimen or hedge.

TAXUS Cuspidata Intermedia — Intermediate Yew

An irregular spreading grower. Fine hardy variety.

TAXUS Cuspidata Nana — Dwarf Yew

Grows 2 to 3 feet high, thick blackish green foliage. Irregular spreading habit.

TAXUS Media Hatfieldi — Hatfield Yew

A compact, conical plant of pyramidal form. Absolutely hardy. Dark green foliage.

TAXUS Media Hicksii — Hicks Yew

Slender upright form.

THUJA Occidentalis — American Arborvitae

Conical tree reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet. Stands shearing and is often used as a hedge or screen.

THUJA Occidentalis Nigra — Dark American Arborvitae

Dense, dark foliage.

THUJA Occidentalis Pyramidalis — Pyramid Arborvitae

Upright, columnar tree growing 15 to 30 feet high. Brilliant green foliage year round.

THUJA Occidentalis Woodwardii — Woodward Globe Arborvitae

A perfect globe tree that requires no shearing.

TSUGA Canadensis — Canadian Hemlock

A well-known tall growing tree requiring plenty of room in the planting. Rich green foliage on drooping branches.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

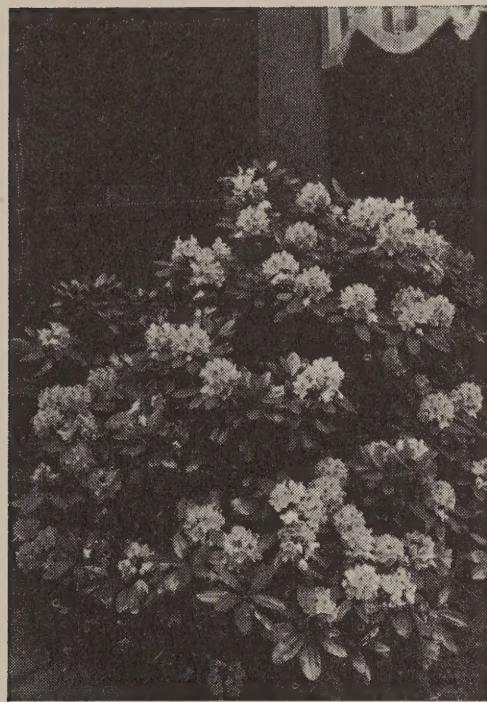
THESE are being used more and more in landscape work. Their leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare prospect in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias.

Another desirable quality is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a demand for beautifying these spots which are so difficult to adorn. They transplant easily, are hardy, give immediate results, and are highly satisfactory.

Once each year a handful or two of aluminum sulfate should be scattered around the **Rhododendrons** and **Mt. Laurels** to insure proper soil acidity. Also a mulch of peat moss should be kept around the plants.

Do not dig about the plants since they are largely surface rooting. All the native species are

hardy as far north as Canada, but several of the hybrids are not reliably hardy in the North, unless thoroughly protected in winter.



Start
Your
Evergreens
Right

Follow
these
Directions
Carefully



How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

Follow directions as outlined in picture above. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

DAPHNE Cneorum — Rose Daphne

Dwarf evergreen shrub producing masses of rosy pink flowers in May and June. Fine for rock gardens.

KALMIA Latifolia — Mountain Laurel

Handsome shrubs that should be planted in groups for a beautiful pink mass effect. Entirely hardy and thrive in partial shade.

PIERIS Floribunda — Mountain Andromeda

Low, dense-growing evergreen shrub with small, dark green leaves. The flower buds are formed in the fall, and in early spring produce an abundance of white flowers resembling the Lily-of-the-Valley. Grows best in a moist, well-drained, porous soil. Prefers an acid soil and partly shaded situation.

RHODODENDRON Carolinianum — Carolina Rhododendron

Narrow foliage. Charming pink flowers in May and June. Its bushy growth makes it a good variety for planting in front of taller Rhododendron.

RHODODENDRUM Catawbiense — Catawba Rhododendron

One of the most beautiful of the Rhododendrons. Compact clusters of dark purple buds, orchid flowers. The foliage is the most handsome of any of the Rhododendrons.

RHODODENDRUM Maximum — Rosebay Rhododendron

Enormous bushes of pale pink and white flowers in May and June. Broad foliage.

Summer Care of Evergreens

With the advent of hot dry summer weather evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.
2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of a cheap grade of ground bone glue in 5 gals. of water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water.)
3. Dusting with sulphur. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinfestation. Complete information on control measures for other insect pests and plant disease of nursery stock will be gladly furnished upon request.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

NATURE'S OWN "FRAME" OF BEAUTY FOR YOUR HOME

TREES, especially, have a character that is instantly imparted to the homestead over which they stand guard. They are a real part of a home—the cheapest part, and so almost universally neglected. A tree requires no repairs; neither paint nor plumbing can improve it. No insurance is needed—no wages demanded for its services. It feeds, clothes, and houses itself.

Trees are beautiful as well as useful too. Winter or summer their infinite variety commands our reverence, and their smile is one of peace. A tree is never in any hurry, though its upward growth defies the most powerful Natural law.

ACER Dasycarpum — Silver Maple

A rapid-growing Maple thriving in any soil but doing best in rich, moist ground. Leaves are light green, silvery beneath, changing to yellow in the autumn.

ACER Negundo — Ash Leaf Maple

A medium-sized tree, very rapid growing, having light colored foliage with smooth, greenish bark. Of spreading habit and uniform shape. Thrives in spite of pavements, smoke, drought and neglect.

ACER Plantanoides — Norway Maple

Said to be the tallest of the Maple family. A native of Europe, grows rapidly in the poorest soil, and thrives everywhere except on wet ground. Holds its foliage until November. The safest maple to plant, successfully resisting abuse, transplanting, neglect and winds.

ACER P. Schwedleri — Schwedler Maple

A beautiful horticultural variety with very large, bronze red leaves, and young shoots of the same color. A vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree. Attains about 50 feet.

ACER P. Schwedleri Nigra — Crimson King Maple

Patent No. 735. This is a new beautiful variety originating in Europe which has all the desirable features of Schwedleri Maple and in addition the foliage remains a deep russet-green all summer.

ACER Saccharum — Sugar Maple

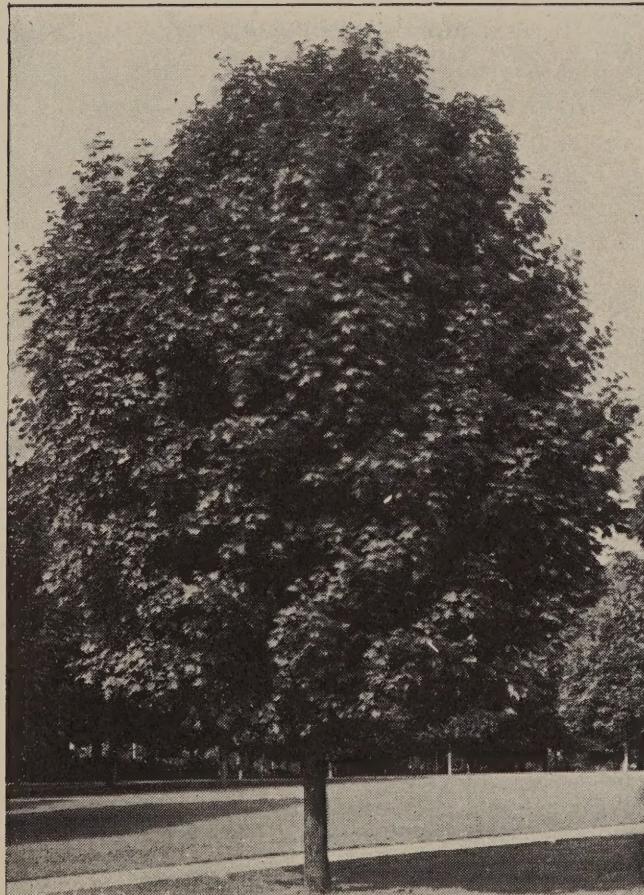
The famous Sugar Maple of our Northern latitudes. An unsurpassable shade and specimen tree. Its thick-spread dark green leaves emphasize a shape uniform and beautiful. Foliage most gorgeous in its fall coloring. Maple sugar is obtained from the adult tree, as well as valuable timber.

BETULA Alba Lacinata — Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

Probably the best ornamental birch. A most graceful weeping tree, tall with slender branches, white bark and deeply cut, characteristic foliage. Especially desirable for specimen planting, giving a fountain effect even in winter.

CATALPA Bungei — Umbrella Catalpa

Suitable for formal and sentinel setting. Grafted upon a stem five to six feet high, the head forms a dense globe of heart-shaped leaves. Reliably hardy and thrives in almost any soil.



Acer platanoides — Norway Maple

SPECIOSIA — Western Catalpa

A variety said to have originated in the West. It is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful, large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street use. Sometimes attains 40 feet.

FRAXINUS Americana — White Ash

Tall growing tree of rapid growth. Stiff, upright habit makes it useful for street planting. Foliage turns golden yellow in autumn.

PLANTANUS Occidentalis — Sycamore

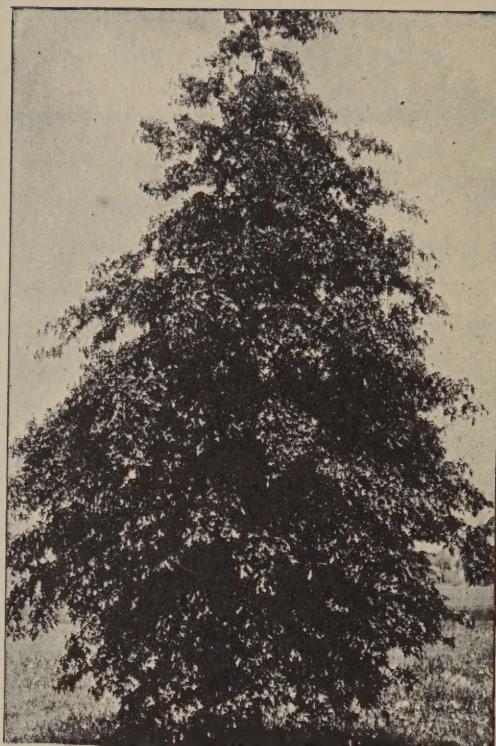
A noble, upright-growing tree with spacious crown and large deep green foliage. Fine for city plantings as it withstands smoke and gas.

POPULUS Nigra Italica — Lombardy Poplar

Another well-known old horticultural variety of very characteristic narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly, often reaching over 50 feet. Not entirely hardy.

QUERCUS Palustris — Pin Oak

Tall, with spreading branches on graceful lines. One of the best rapid growing oaks. Quite pyramidal in shape. Glossy, dark green, deeply-cut leaves, becoming orange to scarlet in the fall. Entirely hardy, preferring damp places. A popular street tree, long lived and subject to no diseases or insect pests.



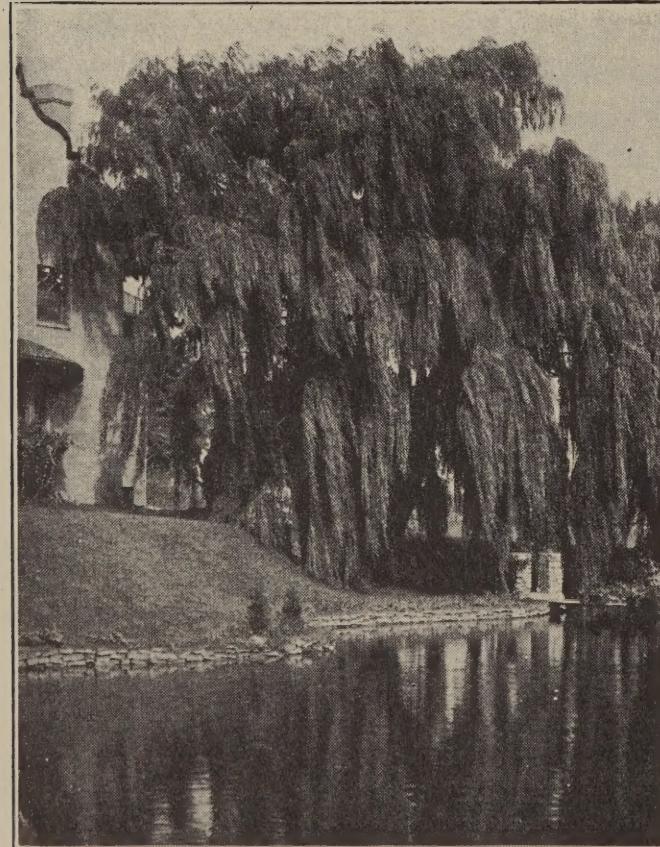
Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

QUERCUS RUBRA — Red Oak

A magnificent, native tree, rapid growing, forming a tall, round head. Foliage long, graceful and shiny, turning to a bronzy hue in autumn. An excellent specimen and all-round tree. Acorns very large.

SALIX Wisconsin — Wisconsin Weeping Willow

Has airy summer foliage, a distinctive value in its bright bark when the leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. Grows fast, adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Is very hardy, and beautifully effective near pools, along drives and on lawns. Grows 25 to 30 feet tall.



Salix Wisconsin

SALIX Niobe — Golden Weeping Willow

Slender leaves, green above, silvery beneath. The twigs and bark are deep golden yellow, making them attractive the year round.

SORBUS Aucuparia — European Mountain Ash

A small tree bearing large, flat heads of white flowers in May but best known for its broad, flat clusters of scarlet berries borne in abundance from July to winter.

ULMUS Pumilia — Siberia or Chinese Elm

A smallish tree, but of very rapid growth. Does well in hot, dry locations. Good for street plantings.

FLOWERING TREES

Flowering Trees growing either singly or in combination with evergreens, introduce striking color and beauty to a lawn or garden. Several varieties we list are three-season trees—flowers in Spring, beautiful foliage in Summer, bright berries in Autumn.

CERIS Canadensis — Judas Tree (Red Bud)

A shrub-like tree with large, irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. Derives its name Redbud from the profusion of delicate reddish pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. Extreme height 15 feet.

CORNUS Florida — White Flowering Dogwood

One of the best flowering trees. Small (15 to 20 feet) but picturesque in its spreading, umbrella habit. Especially beautiful in Spring when covered with mammoth white blossoms, yet equally so in fall when both foliage and berries are bright red.

CORNUS Florida Rubra — Red Flowering Dogwood

This is very similar to Cornus Florida, the only difference being that the flowers are bright red.

CRATAEGUS Oxacantha Splendens — Paul's Scarlet Hawthorne

Pronounced the best of all. A small spreading tree with flaming carmine red double flowers. Entirely hardy, thriving well in dry, unfavorable situations. Makes a very fine lawn tree or specimen planting.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana — Saucer Magnolia

A very popular, hardy Chinese variety of vigorous growth, forming many branches. White flowers, tinted with violet or rose, appear in abundance even when the tree is quite small, contrasting strikingly with its glossy foliage.

MALUS Atrosanguinea — Carmine Crab

Single carmine flowers, red fruit.

MALUS Ionis Plena — Bechtel's Crab

A very hard, shapely tree with spreading branches. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in autumn. Double pink flowers, greatly resembling roses, and quite fragrant. Becoming more popular.

MALUS Eleyi — Eley Flowering Crab

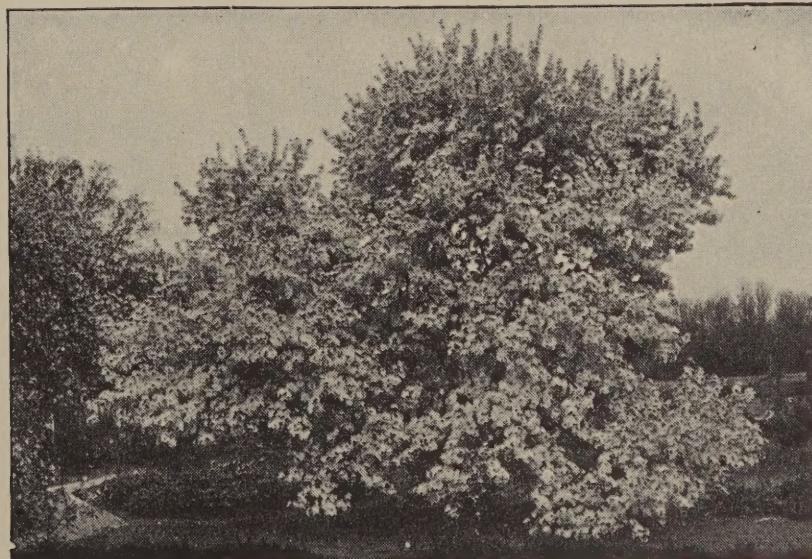
Single pink bloom, reddish leaves.

MALUS Hopa — Hopa Flowering Crab

Single rose-pink flowers, bronze green foliage, red fruit.

PRUNUS Cistena — Purple Leaf Plum

Foliage purple. A small tree that will stand hot summer weather without burning or fading.



Malus — Flowering Crab Tree

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

For softening the sharp angles or stiff lines of foundation walls or boundaries, screening objectionable views, mass planting for effect or bringing out features of landscape beauty, shrubs cannot be dispensed with in lawn ornamentation. Proper selection as to height and judicious choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments of any of these objects and provide a succession of bloom from spring until fall.

The deciduous shrubs include many interesting plants with foliage of various shades and flowers of every color. When planted as specimens and allowed to develop in symmetry and natural grace, shrubs become objects of beauty.

ACANTHOPanax Pentaphyllum — Aralia

Upright, prickly branches with luxuriant glossy foliage. Height 5-10 feet.

ALTHEA Hibiscus Syriacus — Rose of Sharon

(Colors: red, white, purple.)

A hardy 6 to 8 foot shrub, with shamrock-green leaves, forming a backdrop for double rose-like flowers. A most welcome sight in the fall.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis — Shadblow Service Berry

An erect bushy tree. Snowy white flowers in early spring. Does best in a naturalistic location.

AZALEA Arborescens — Sweet Azalea

Bushy shrub attaining 10 feet. Large white blooms, sometimes daintily tinged pink, with exquisite fragrance in June and July. Likes a cool, moist, peaty soil and partial shade.

AZALEA Calendulacea — Flame Azalea

Medium height up to 6 to 8 feet. One of the gayest and most brilliant, with flowers of orange-yellow or flame-red in early June. Attractive foliage in the autumn and always looks well planted among Rhododendrons.

AZALEA Nudiflorum — Pinxter Azalea

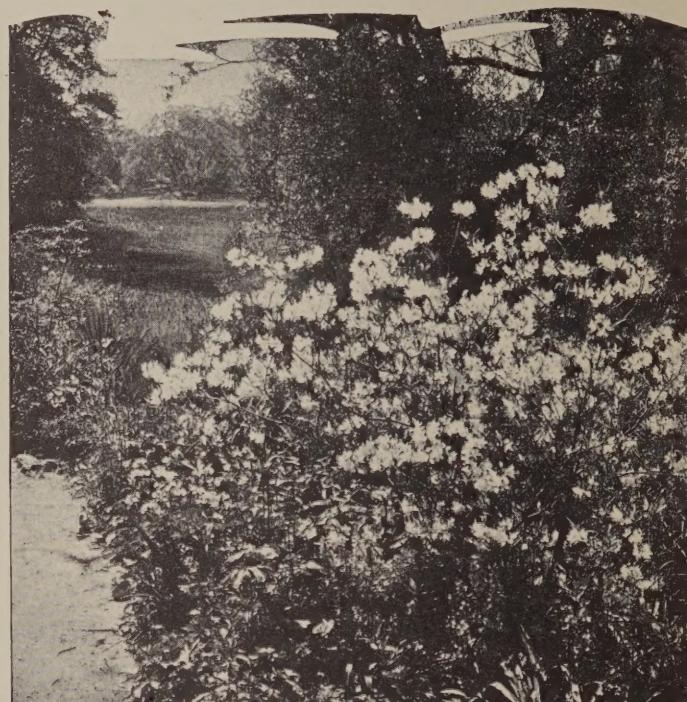
Native woods Azalea, sometimes called Wild Honeysuckle. Early in Spring it produces a great profusion of fragrant rosy pink blooms. In autumn its foliage turns attractive colors.

AZALEA Vaseyi — Pinkshell Azalea

Handsome hardy species, native of the Carolina mountains. Clusters of dainty, clear pink, orchid-like flowers in early Spring. Can be used in exposed positions, and prefers a moist, half-shaded soil.

BERBERIS Thunbergi — Japanese Barberry

This is probably the commonest and hardest of hedge plants. It is a dwarf, compact shrub with many small leaves which change to colors orange-red to bronze in the autumn. In addition to this coloring the bright scarlet berries are present, and remain through the winter. Height 4-5 feet.



Azalea vaseyi — Pinkshell Azalea

BERBERIS T. Atropurpurea — Red-Leaved Barberry

Same as above with scarlet foliage in Spring, dull red in summer, and brilliant again in the fall. Likes full sunlight. Height 3-6 feet.

BERBERIS T. Pluifloria Erecta — Columnberry

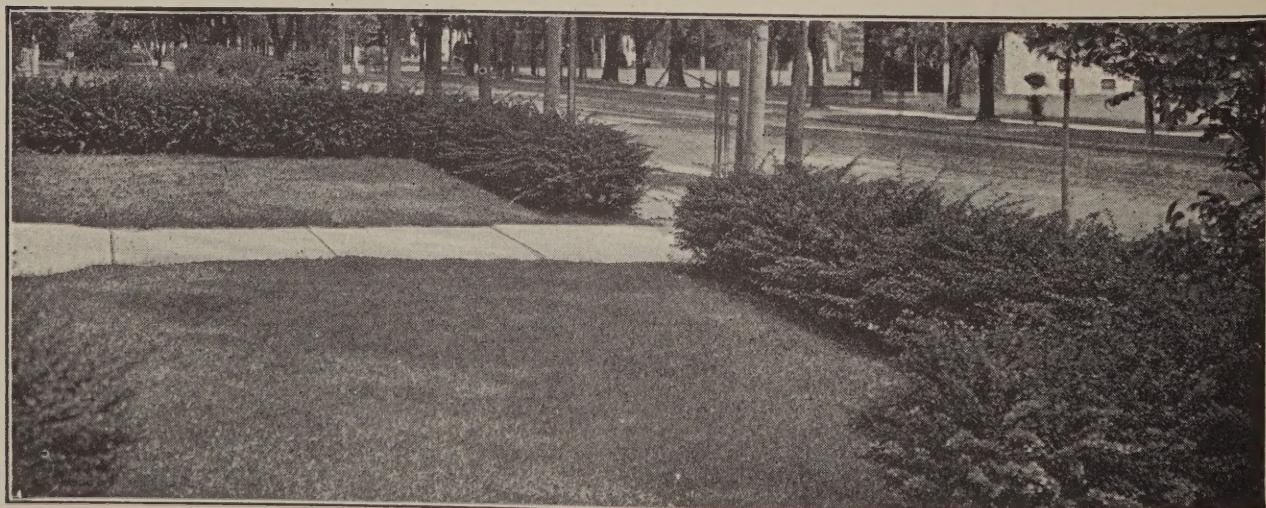
A new upright Barberry that is ideal for hedging as it requires but little shearing. Similar to Thunbergi but of dense, erect growth.

BUDDLEIA Dubonnet — Red Butterfly Bush

A new dark wine dubonnet colored Buddleia with large spikes.

BUDDLEIA Ile De France — Purple Butterfly Bush

Very showy. Grows to 7 or 8 feet covered with graceful racemes of purple flowers.



Barberry Hedge

CORNUS Alba Varigata — Variegated Dogwood
Small shrub with blood red branches. Inconspicuous white flowers. Fruit, a whitish berry. Leaves edged with white. 4-6 feet.

CYDONIA Japonica — Japan Quince
A small spreading shrub with spiny branches. In Spring it produces many clusters of bright scarlet flowers. Its foliage is a dark, glossy green. It bears yellow fruits, resembling pears. Height 5-6 feet.

DEUTZIA Gracilis — Slender Deutzia
A small shrub with slender branches and foliage of soft green. In June it is a solid mass of white racemes. An excellent border plant, being so small. 3 feet.

EUONYMUS Alatus — Spindle Bush
A curious irregular shrub with large leaves turning red in autumn. Branches have corky wings. Fine in mass plantings. Height 10 feet.

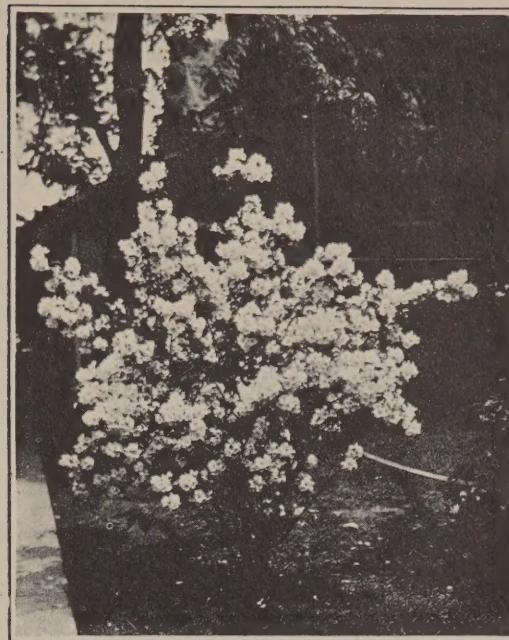
FORSYTHIA Spectabilis — Showy Border Forsythia
Much more profuse-flowering than the original type, and several shades richer in its glorious deep yellow. Plants vigorous and compact.

FORSYTHIA Ovata — Korean Golden Bell
A perfectly hardy shrub with pale primrose blossoms ten days before the other Forsythias. Gracefully arched branches with greyish yellow bark.

HYDRANGEA Aborescens Grandiflora — Hills of Snow Hydrangea
Flowers are borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long and change to a greenish white. One of the best.

HYDRANGEA Paniculata Grandiflora — Pee Gee Hydrangea
A beautiful shrub that continues to be the favorite Hydrangea. Leaves of bright, shining green. Light pink flowers, changing to brown later in the fall, are borne in huge panicles, 8 to 12 inches long in August and September. Successfully grown in tree form. A desirable lawn ornament. Height about 7 feet. We can also supply this in tree form.

HYDRANGEA Tree Form — Tree Hydrangea
Large, pyramidal trusses of pure snow-white blossoms appear in early August. As fall approaches, they change to a luminous pink. At this stage they may be cut for all winter, dry bouquets. Blossoms measure a foot long and 6 to 8 inches wide. A low growing tree standing not more than 4 to 6 feet in height.



Syringa Virginiana

ILEX Verticillata — Winterberry

This very ornamental upright shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, belongs to the Holly family. In October bright red berries appear which last all winter and are attractive to the eye as well as to the birds. Prefers a shaded, moist location.

KOLWITZIA Amabilis — Beauty Bush

One of the finest of the newer shrubs. Bright shell pink flowers on long sweeping branches. Very hardy. 4-6 feet high.

LIGUSTRUM Amurense — Amur Privet

Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. Extreme height 10 feet.

LIGUSTRUM Iбота Regalianum — Regal Privet

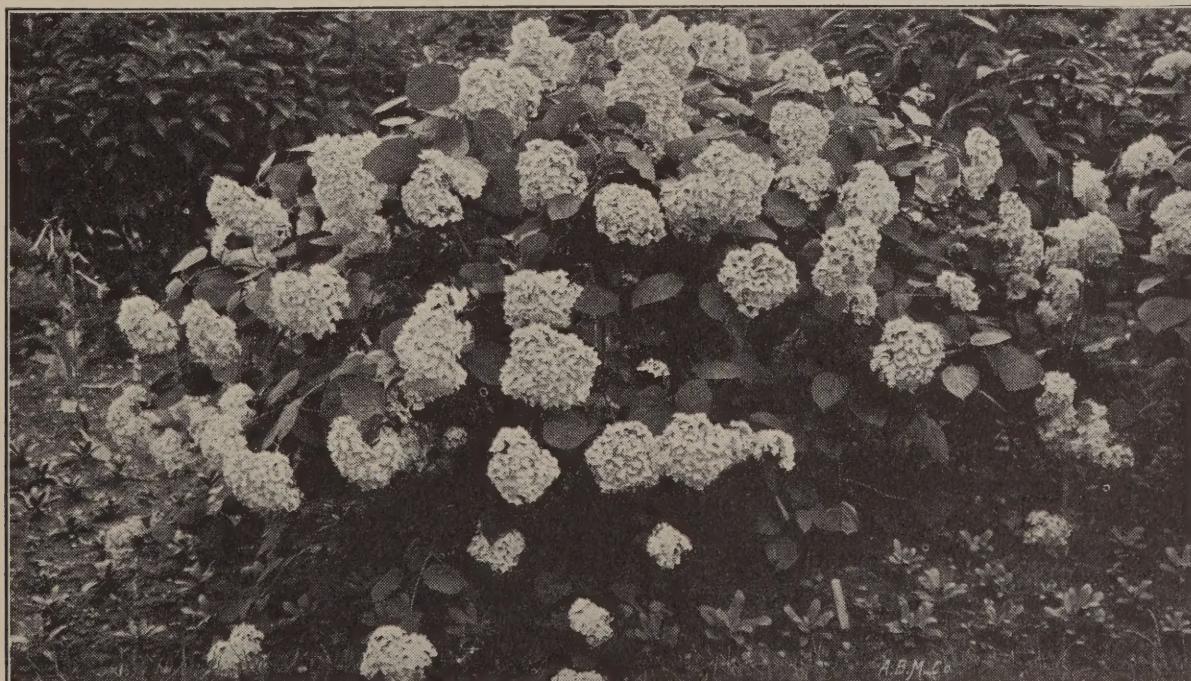
A low shrub with branches that are almost horizontal. It has dense foliage, and its graceful habit of growth makes it a fine variety for foundation and border planting; as well as for hedges.

LONICERA Fragrantissima — Winter Honeysuckle

Spreading, deep green foliage. Fragrant, small flowers. Height, 6 feet.

LONICERA Morrowi — Morrow Honeysuckle

A strong, upright grower, producing pure white flowers profusely in May and June. Its bright red berries are very attractive during autumn. Hardy and easily grown. Height 6 feet.



Hydrangea Aborescens

LONICERA Tatarica Rubra—Tartarian Honeysuckle

The flowers make a lovely contrast with the foliage. Height, 6 to 8 feet. White, pink.

LONICERA Zabeli — New Red Honeysuckle

By far the best red flowering Honeysuckle. Strong upright growth with large persistent red fruit in August.

PHILADELPHUS Coronarius — Sweet Mockorange

A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom. Adult height, about 8 feet.

PHILADELPHUS C. Aureus — Golden Mockorange

A graceful dwarf variety with bright yellow foliage throughout the season.

PHILADELPHUS Cor. Virginalis — Virginal**Mockorange**

A tall handsome shrub with large semi-double white flowers. Called by many the finest of the Philadelphus.

PRUNUS Glandulosa — Pink Flowering Almond

One of the most charming early-flowering shrubs, producing very double, rose-colored flowers in great profusion in the early Spring. Maximum height, about 6 feet.

RHUS Canadensis — Fragrant Sumac

A spreading shrub about 3 feet tall. Conspicuous yellow flowers appear in early Spring. The thick, fragrant foliage turns dark crimson in autumn. A good cover-plant for dry, rocky slopes.

RHUS Cotinus — Smoke Tree

Tall, bushy shrub bearing rather showy flowers followed by a peculiar seed-formation that resembles a greenish purple film of smoke. The handsome foliage turns brilliant shades in autumn.

SPIREA Anthony Waterer — Anthony Waterer Spirea

A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA Prunifolia — Bridal Wreath

Foliage of dark, shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall. Double, pure white flowers are borne in summer, the entire length of the twigs. Height, 6 feet.



Common Lilac

SPIREA Thunbergi — Thunberg Spirea

Of dwarf habit. Narrow, long foliage turns to orange scarlet in the fall. In blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers. Height, 6 feet.

SPIREA Van Houttei — Van Houttei Spirea

Undoubtedly, the most popular of all varieties, having rich green foliage which changes to beautiful tints in the fall. In blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers. Height 6 feet.

SYMPHORICARPOS Racemosus — Snowberry

Grows 4 to 5 feet high with pink flowers in June followed in autumn with large white berries which hang on nearly all winter.

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaultii — Coralberry

A new improved Coral-berry with smaller, tidy foliage. The fruits are not conspicuous; however, it makes a nice low hedge and, like all the Symphoricarpos, does well in semi-shade.

SYRINGA Chinensis — Chinese Lilac

Free-flowering, tall shrub with purplish lilac flowers in June.

SYRINGA Villosa — Late Lilac

Pale, pinkish flowers in late June. 10 feet.

SYRINGA Vulgaris — Common Purple Lilac

Rich purple blooms of delightful fragrance. 20 feet.

HYBRID Lilacs

Syr. Chas. Joly—reddish purple, double

Syr. Pres. Grevy—double bluish lilac

Syr. Mme. Lemoine—white, double

Syr. Pres. Lincoln—purplish lilac, open wedge-wood blue, single

Syr. Ludwig Spaeth—violet-red, single

Syr. Belle de Nancy—satiny rose, double

Syr. General Pershing—double, light blue

VIBURNUM Americanum — Highbush Cranberry

A most handsome decorative and ornamental red-berried shrub for Northern planting. White flowers. Height 8 to 12 feet.

VIBURNUM Dentatum — Arrowwood

Likes a moist soil and endures partial shade. A hardy native of New England with white flowers in May and June followed in October by shiny blue-black berries. This variety is often the answer to difficult planting situations.

VIBURNUM Opulus Sterilis — Common Snowball

The old-fashioned Snowball. Its profuse globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance. Height 10 to 12 feet.

WEIGELIA Eva Rathke — Red Weigelia

Flowers brilliant crimson. A beautiful, clear distinctive shade. Height 4 to 5 feet.

WEIGELIA Rosea — Common Pink Weigelia

This is an old favorite. Medium to tall-growing shrub, covered in June with a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Very showy for the shrub border.

WEIGELIA Rosea Nana Variegata — Variegated Weigelia

An attractive shrub of spreading growth, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers are pale pink, trumpet-shaped, blooming in June. Foliage is a handsome green, edged with creamy white.

OUTDOOR LIVING ROOMS

An Outdoor Living Room can be made as simple or as elaborate as you may wish. A simple hedge or plantings of shrubs and evergreens assure PRIVACY. Sunny spots and shady spots properly indicated by use of trees contribute COMFORT and HEALTH. Boundaries fixed by "growing fences" spell SAFETY for children at play. And there's no better way to screen out the less-attractive buildings, vegetable gardens, compost piles, etc., that frequently exist on our own places or those of our neighbors.

Hardy Vines and Ground Covers

VINES provide the finishing touch of any planting. Some adhere to masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis, and others, with their tendrils, will cling anywhere tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather. Visualize the effect desired and train them accordingly, to cover your walls and pilasters, your lattice or trellis, the pergola or laundry posts, the porch or portico, veranda, or fence.

AMPELOPSIS Tricuspidata—Boston Ivy

Very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries or walls. Leaves smaller than the American. Forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in the fall. A little difficult to start, but when established requires no further care.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon—Dutchman's Pipe

Pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth. Foliage light green.

CELASTRUS scandens — Bittersweet

A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsule orange fruit. A rapid grower.

CLEMATIS Jackmani — Jackman Clematis

Perhaps the best known Clematis. Immense flowers of an intense violet purple, bloom continuously all summer.

CLEMATIS Mme. Edoard Andre

Much like Clematis Jackmani. Flowers a beautiful shade of crimson. A free bloomer.

CLEMENTIS Paniculata

In September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white. The fragrance is most delicious and penetrating. Vine is a rapid grower. Foliage, glossy green.

CLEMATIS Hybrids

Jackmani — purple
Mme. Edoard Andre — crimson
Paniculata — white



Pachysandra



Lonicera heckrottii — Honeysuckle

EUONYMUS Radicans Vegetus — Big Leaf Winter Creeper

Useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. A very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine. Leaves, dull green with whitish veins. Grows rapidly.

LONICERA Heckrottii — Golden Flame Honeysuckle

A new ever-blooming Honeysuckle. A twisting, twining plant growing 15 to 20 feet high. Flowers produced in clusters. Curved petals, red outside and yellow within.

LONICERA Japonica Hallena — Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

Pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Foliage remains green well into winter. Very fragrant and covered with flowers, almost the entire season. One of the best bloomers, and a strong, vigorous vine.

PACHYSANDRA Terminalis — Japanese Spurge

The perfect ground cover, especially useful in dense shade where nothing else will grow. Low growth, glossy evergreen leaves, small white flowers and waxy white berries.

POLYGONUM Auberti — Silver Lace Vine

Sometimes called the Chinese Fleece Vine. An excellent hardy vine that will grow in many soils where other vines will not thrive. A vigorous rapid grower producing, in late Summer, a foamy mass of white bloom which lasts for a long time. Beautiful and useful for screening fences.

VINCA Minor — Myrtle

Evergreen ground cover for dry, sunny or shady positions. Periwinkle blue flowers in profusion in the spring and occasionally during the summer and fall.

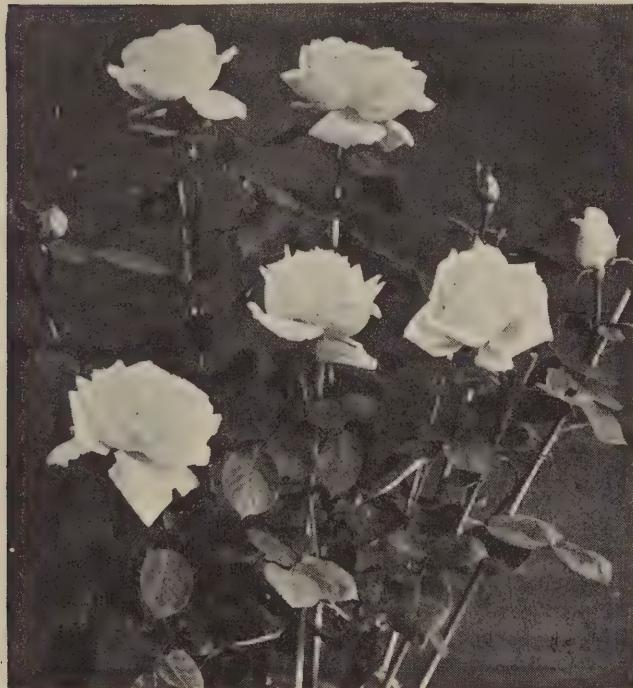
WISTERIA — Purple Wisteria

Flowers of pale blue are borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June. Rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season. One of the best of the Wisterias.

ROSES

THE Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." Among all the flowering shrubs, there is nothing that can compare with the rose. The great variety of color, shape and size of flowers, the diversity and character of the foliage and ravishing perfumes give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When we add to these qualifications ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at. In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies a first place.

All 2 year old, Field-Grown, First Grade, Potted Roses



Frau Karl Druschki

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Red

Christopher Stone. Velvety scarlet-crimson. Very fragrant. Stands hot weather.

E. G. Hill. Large blooms of strong deep velvety red. The outstanding red rose for every garden.

Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state, showing clean, attractive centers when fully open; petals enormous; very fragrant. Free flowering.

McGredy's Scarlet. Large vivid rose-red flowers. Plants are healthy and large. This rose is a deep scarlet-red and one of the best.

Nigger Boy. Long-pointed bud; double flower which is globular and high-centered. Very dark velvety blackish maroon and very fragrant. Foliage thick, glossy, bronzy.

Poinsettia. Lovely, well formed, long buds and richly colored flowers of poinsettia-scarlet. The large, brilliant blooms are freely produced on erect, healthy plants.

Red Radiance. Deep red sport of Radiance and exactly like it except for color. The two Radiance Roses are the easiest grown of all varieties for the novice. Resistant to all insects and diseases; always in bloom.

Margaret McGredy. Orange-scarlet. Very large, long pointed buds and beautiful double flowers. Good foliage and constant bloomer.

Pink

Betty Uprichard. Carmine buds suffused with orange and copper. An unusual color and a good strong grower.

Dame Edith Helen. Very large clear pink blooms. Intensely fragrant. A choice exhibition rose.

Editor McFarland. Bright clear pink blooms on long stems. Vigorous plants with clean healthy foliage. By some Rose growers pronounced the finest pink.

Pink Dawn. Deep rose opening to pink tinted with orange at base. Fragrant.

Radiance Pink. Large flowers of delicate cameo-pink. Blooms all season. Intensely fragrant.

Yellow

Golden Dawn. Rich sunflower-yellow. Well-formed, fragrant. Profuse, continuous.

Joanna Hill. Invaluable for the garden. The buds are large, long, pointed and open to large, full, semi-double attractive, long-lasting, moderately fragrant flowers of a clear yellow with orange-yellow heart, borne singly on long, strong stems; growth vigorous, upright, a profuse bloomer.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. One of the best yellows. A very free, continuous bloomer. Very fine buds and open flowers of rich color. Delicate fragrance.

Mrs. P. S. DuPont. Reddish gold buds turn to lasting, fragrant blooms of deep golden yellow. Plants bushy and foliage attractive.

McGredy's Yellow. Unfading canary-yellow flowers of excellent form. Dark glossy holly-like foliage. This is one of the finest yellows; a constant bloomer and the most resistant to fungus of any of the yellows.

Soeur Therese. Long, pointed buds are chrome-yellow, heavily marked with carmine; the open flower is rich Daffodil-yellow and holds its color well. Sweet-briar fragrance. The blooms come freely on splendid cutting stems.



Etoile de Hollande



Dame Edith Helen

Two Toned

Mrs. Sam McGredy. Scarlet-copper-orange, flushed red outside. Fragrant. Profuse, continuous bloomer, very hardy.

President Hoover. Large flowers of a very charming combination of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow, with broad, thick petals; very fragrant. The clean, handsome foliage is an added attraction.

Talisman. Brilliant red and gold buds, opening to well-shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and rich yellow. Constantly in bloom.

White

Frau Karl Druschki. A hybrid perpetual rose. Really an ever-blooming variety, bearing a heavy crop of blossoms in June and from then, every month, until frost. The long-pointed, egg-shaped buds open into blossoms of pure white.

McGredy's Ivory. Perfectly formed long, pointed buds of ivory-white. Always in flower. Vigorous grower with abundant glossy green foliage.

Patented Hybrid Tea

Charlotte Armstrong. (Pat. No. 455.) This fine rose not only won the AARS Award, but also the John Cook Medal for being the best new American Rose since 1935 and in 1944 won the Gertrude Hubbell Gold Medal for being the best American Rose in the previous five years. Lovely, long, streamlined buds open to enchanting very double flowers. The buds are carmine and the open flowers cerise, beautiful at all stages. Long stems fine for cutting.

Crimson Glory. (Pat. No. 105.) Winner of many medals and honors. The most popular red Rose. Large, beautiful formed blooms of deep, vivid crimson, with a velvety sheen. Very fragrant. Hardy, healthy bush producing beautiful flowers from late spring to frost.



Forty Niner. (Pat. No. 792.) All-American Award for 1949. The most brilliantly hued bi-color ever introduced. Its contrasting colors are startling in their brilliance yet blend together beautifully. Inside of petals a vivid Oriental red while outside is a chrome-yellow. It makes a beautiful plant in the garden, tall and vigorous. Colors are lasting and bright until the last petal drops. Long-shaped buds open into well shaped blooms of 25 to 40 petals. Mildly fragrant.

Peace. (Pat. No. 591.) All-American Rose Award 1946. Magnificent Rose which defies description as it changes from yellow to yellow with pink edges, to yellow with all over flush of pink. Enormous flowers. A must for everyone. Blooms 5 inches in diameter.

Floribunda and Polyantha Roses

For continuous color you can't beat Floribunda or Polyantha roses. They are fine for flowering hedges and also when used to brighten shrub and evergreen borders. They require little care other than a spring pruning and feeding and no other hardy plant will give as many flowers over so long a period.

Dagmar Spaeth. Alabaster white, edged pink.

Else Poulsen. Flowers medium size, semi-double, lasting, bright rose-pink. Continues blooming from summer to late fall. Produced by erect growing, very thrifty plants.

Floridora. One of the gayest Floribundas. It is spectacular, constantly in bloom and an entirely new shade in Roses — a brilliant cinnabar-red, as arresting under artificial light as in the garden. No matter where they are Floridora blooms are always the eye catchers. It grows 2½ to 3 feet tall.



Joanna Hill

Ideal. A deep garnet-blood-red Polyantha. Blooms very profusely in large clusters, on a bushy, compact plant 8 to 24 inches in height. With rich, dark green foliage.

Mme. Cecile Brunner. Dainty Pink (Sweetheart Rose).

Orange Triumph. Small, semi-double, salmon-red, large cluster rose. Glossy foliage. Height 2 feet, bush compact and bushy.

Red Ripples. Flowers semi-double, slightly fragrant, oxblood-red to carmine. The daintily modeled, long-lasting buds are perfect for boutonnieres. Growth 2½ feet.

Rose Elfe. Graceful clusters on dainty La-France-pink flowers superbly suited for cutting and table decorations. The handsomely shaped small buds or open blooms lend themselves perfectly to any kind of decoration. It is a fine grower and has excellent foliage. One of the best in this group.

Sunmist. Big clusters of bright yellow flowers produced all season on hardy, vigorous plants. Grows 18-24 inches tall.

PATENTED FLORIBUNDA

Betty Prior. (Pat. 340.) Unusually tall and free-flowering; delicate pink color. In June, its colorful blossoms are a glorious sight. All through the summer the perpetually forming buds and flowers, resembling red dogwood, never fail to attract attention. The buds are red, opening shell-pink.

Donald Prior. (Pat. 377.) Tall growing. The large flowers are semi-double bright scarlet, flushed crimson, fragrant. Free flowering. One of the most striking colors of Floribunda group.

Fashion. (Pat. 789.) Brilliant luminous coral flowers overlaid with gold, opening with wavy graceful petals. All season bloom, large clusters and singly. A.A.R.S. award for 1950.

Goldilocks. (Pat. 672.) Rich golden yellow, buds are ovoid in shape, resembling miniature Hybrid Teas in form. Very colorful and showy.

Permanent Wave. (Pat. 107.) Large, semi-double flowers of rosy-pink with cerise edges. Petals are waved permanently from bud stage to the finish. Vigorous and bushy.

Pinocchio. (Pat. 484.) Perfect sweetheart type buds, salmon-orange. Blooms in great clusters changing to soft pink. Fragrant. Grows 18-24 inches tall.

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

Climbing American Beauty. An old favorite with many thousands of friends. The entire plant, from top to bottom, is full of large, fragrant, double, deep rosy pink flowers. Fine.

Blaze. (Pat. 10.) Hardy everblooming climbing Rose which inherits the blazing color of Paul's Scarlet climber and the everblooming habit of Gruss an' Teplitz, thus combining the most attractive features of both its parents. It is a very vigorous climbing variety which will grow to considerable height.

Crimson Rambler. Clusters of bright crimson flowers. An old-fashioned rose of great hardiness and long blooming season.

Dorothy Perkins. Larger than the Crimson Rambler, double, a clear shell pink, slightly fragrant, with crinkled edges, giving a fluffy effect. These striking flowers are borne in immense clusters of 10 to 30 sometimes, and last for a long time. One of the best and hardiest of Ramblers.

Doublooms. (Pat. 152.) A lovely yellow, noted also for hardiness and vigorous, healthy growth; a fine all-purpose climber. Shapely buds and large, firm textured blooms of buff-yellow flushed apricot. Clean, spicy fragrance. Blooms early and for a long season on 10- to 12-foot canes.

King Midas. (Pat. 586.) Deep gold to clear, unfading yellow. High-centered, tight buds and lovely, large Hybrid-Tea-like flowers, in clusters of four to six. Continues blooming till other climbers have ended. Particularly hardy and vigorous.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet and marvelously attractive, with a great mass of bloom. The colorful show keeps up for weeks. The brilliant color does not burn or fade and the bloom in June is profuse.

Primrose. One of the very best of the climbing Roses with real yellow flowers. Very vigorous and hardy. Long blooming season.

BUSH OR HEDGE ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst. Small, bright red flowers. Fringed and double. Blooms continuously spring, summer and fall.

Grootendorst. Same as above in pink.



POTTED ROSES

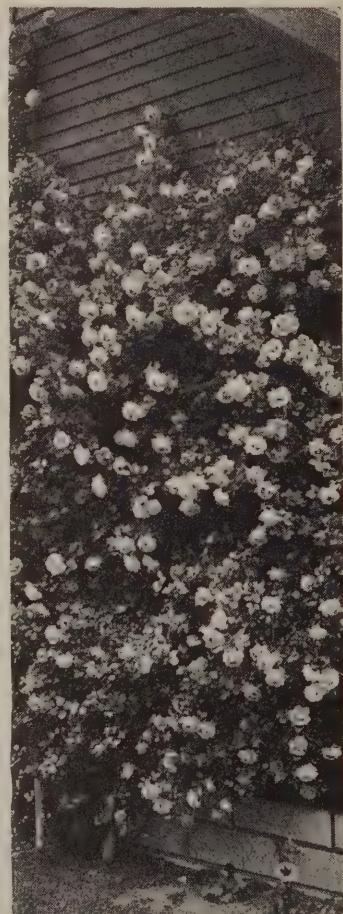
The illustration above gives you a good idea of the quality and condition in which you will receive our Potted Roses. Just remove the paper pot by slitting down the side; plant so that the top of the earth ball is 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and water well. Our Potted Roses will not stop even to catch their breath before they will supply you with an abundance of bloom. Ready for delivery about May 20.

Rose Culture

Roses thrive best in clay loam well enriched with rotted manure. They should have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings. Work up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, and besides this, apply occasionally some good organic plant food of which there are several good brands on the market. These plant foods should be used in strict accordance with the directions supplied with them. A generous application of wood ashes is also beneficial.

Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but we recommend spring planting. Raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give roses that culture best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of first importance.

Each spring remove two-thirds of the previous year's growth. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant 3 or 4 inches, and then cover with leaves, straw or evergreen boughs. It is very important to keep the plants vigorous and free from diseases and insects.



Paul's Scarlet Climber



FRUIT

A FRUIT Tree is not only beautiful of itself, but highest utility multiplies its value and even adds to its beauty. What more delightful to the eye than a globose shaped, deep green cherry tree, or a pyramidal pear tree on a lawn, all on fire with its load of iridescent fruit! Never a more perfect shade than the "back-door" apple tree of our grandmothers.

As a windbreak, a massed orchard is perfect, giving air drainage while protecting the estate or farmstead from the shock of storms without the rock-like resistance of evergreens, which produce back-drafts and eddies.

A background of small fruits, mounting from currants to raspberries, and then to a corner-thicket of blackberries beyond, is something more than just a screen. It invites your friends and your bird-friends too. A pergola bowered in purpling grapes is doubly attractive, combining beauty and bounty. Did you ever see a homestead with too much fruit—or grow any quinces or gooseberries or peaches you couldn't give away? No other feature of the newly-built dwelling—be it in town or country—gives it such attractiveness and saleability as a copious supply of fruits. To reduce sentiment to shillings, fifty dollars invested in well-assorted fruit trees and plants will add ten times the cost to a sale or rental value—besides that in the meantime the proprietor is himself regaled most sumptuously.

APPLES

↙ **CORTLAND.** Bright red, blushed with very dark red, splashed and striped with carmine. The flesh is a pinkish tint, and while fine, crisp, exceedingly tender and juicy, it is protected by a skin more tough than that of the McIntosh. The tree is a vigorous, upspreading, hardy grower, healthy and very productive, holding its ripening fruit better than the McIntosh, and maturing about three weeks later.

↙ **DELICIOUS.** A comparatively new variety that everywhere has proved itself to be one of the finest all-purpose fruits. It varies slightly in shape and coloring in different sections and on different soils. Fruit large, spread with brilliant, dark red. Fine grained, crisp, melting and juicy with a delightful aroma. The very highest quality for every purpose, being a splendid early winter shipper,

yet keeping perfectly. The tree is vigorous and has so far proved perfectly hardy.

↙ **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.** Fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, fairly fine grained and firm, with a pleasant acid flavor. A cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices.

↙ **FAMEUSE (Snow).** An old and well-known variety. Fruit medium in size. Color, pale greenish yellow mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side. Flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed. Flavor, subacid, extra good. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Very hardy. Valuable variety for Northern sections. Season, October to December.

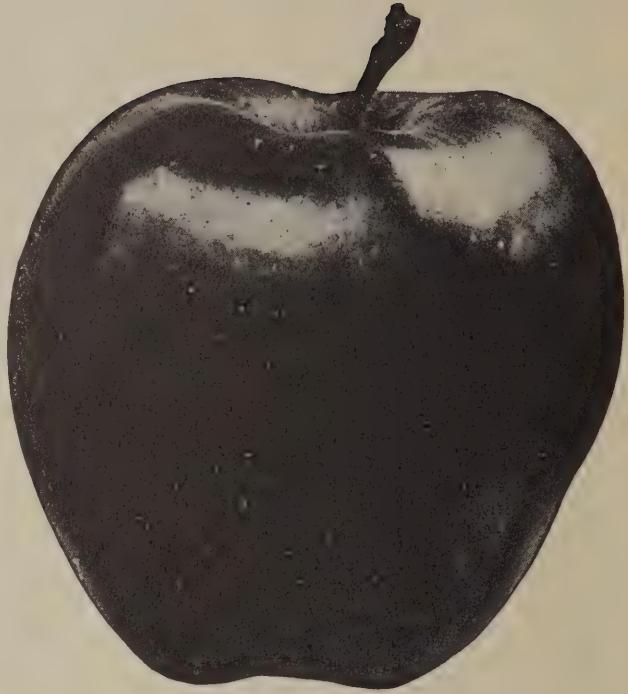
- ✓ **RHODE ISLAND GREENING.** Fruit large and smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Tree vigorous and spreading. A heavy, constant bearer, and reliably self-fertile. Season, December to March.
- ✓ **KENDALL.** By far the most attractive of the McIntosh seedlings. The apples are large, trim, handsomely colored over the entire surface which is dark red covered with a rich bloom. They possess the whitish fine grained flesh of McIntosh but have a more sprightly flavor. Fruits hang better than McIntosh.
- ✓ **McINTOSH RED.** Large, red all over. Good keeper. Tree very hardy and vigorous. Middle of October. Bears young.
- ✓ **McINTOSH EARLY.** Of most beautiful appearance. Extra high quality, deep wine-red color, and for a September apple, large size and long keeping. Its only faults are a too tender skin and a tendency to part from the stem the very day it has colored.
- ✓ **MACOUN (Late McIntosh).** A new variety of McIntosh which harvests even later than the McIntosh. Probably will be an important commercial variety.
- ✓ **MILTON.** A handsome new apple of McIntosh type. Fruit pinkish-red with tender, crisp, white flesh. Ripens a month ahead of McIntosh.
- ✓ **NORTHERN SPY.** An excellent and leading commercial variety in the colder states. Fruit large and attractive, bright red-striped overspread with a delicate bloom. Very tender, crisp and so juicy it is not good for evaporating. Season, November to March. Late in coming into bearing.
- ✓ **RED NORTHERN SPY.** New type of Northern Spy. Solid red. Very desirable for market. December.
- ✓ **OPALESCENT.** A handsome apple. Introduced 1899. Tender and juicy. Hardy, healthy and productive. December to March.
- ✓ **RED ASTRACHAN.** Fruit above medium, greenish yellow, almost covered with striped crimson. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth. An early and abundant bearer. Season, July.
- ✓ **ROME BEAUTY, RED.** Large sized handsomely colored apple. Especially adapted to Southeastern New York and New Jersey. November.
- ✓ **STAYMAN WINESAP.** One of the finest apples for fancy trade. Of uniformly handsome appearance. Fruit when well colored a deep, almost purplish red. Flesh yellow, firm and crisp, of a distinctive, mildly subacid flavor and inclined to be dry. Tree a favorite in the Middle West and South, but will grow and do well almost anywhere. A reliable annual bearer, beginning young. December to May.

FIVE-IN-ONE APPLE TREE

These trees have been budded with five distinct varieties of apples. Ideal for the family that desires more than one variety from limited yard space.

DELICIOUS
McINTOSH
NORTHERN SPY
CORTLAND
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

Ripe apples, both early and late, from one tree.



Delicious

- ✓ **TOLMAN SWEET.** Probably the best sweet, winter apple. A splendid baker and fair dessert fruit of its mid-winter class. Medium size, a beautiful even yellow, sometimes tinged with red. Flavor rich and very sweet. Tree perfectly hardy and a prolific bearer.
- ✓ **HYSLOP CRAB.** Large, deep crimson, with beautiful bloom. Very prolific and popular. A very showy fruit, making excellent jelly. Mid-autumn to January. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.
- ✓ **DWARF APPLES.** Very productive and early bearing; usually second year after planting. Adapted to yards and small gardens. We offer the following varieties: Delicious, McIntosh, R. I. Greening, Spy, Milton and Cortland.

FARSIGHTED GROWERS ARE CONCENTRATING ON THESE VARIETIES

Early

In all but two sections Yellow Transparent heads the early variety list. Second place in national rating goes to Duchess, but this variety is being overshadowed in some northern areas by Early McIntosh and in the south by Red June and Red Astrachan.

Midseason

By far the favorite for midseason apple variety planting is the McIntosh. It is the leader in every section except the South and north central states, but ranks second even in the latter area. National rating shows Cortland and Wealthy second to McIntosh. (Milton, Macoun, Kendall are new varieties gaining in favor.)

Late

Delicious, all types, leads by greatest margin in this group, and is almost twice as popular as its nearest contender, Jonathan. Other popular late varieties include Stayman, Yellow Delicious, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Winesap, and York Imperial.

PEACHES



Golden Jubilee

◀ **GOLDEN JUBILEE.** A second generation seedling of Elberta and Greensboro, is a large early peach. Resembles Elberta in shape, but it is better in quality and ripens 3 weeks earlier. Skin yellow, blushed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, medium firm, tender; sweet or slightly subacid; freestone.

◀ **BELLE OF GEORGIA.** The best early September market peach. A standard commercial variety, planted by nearly all growers, ripening with Old Mixon which it has largely superseded. Fruit very large, white with red cheek, very freestone, and white flesh. Fair quality.

◀ **CARMAN.** One of the hardiest, most reliable market peaches. Large, rich, juicy, and of fair quality. Yellow white, with deep blush. Skin very tough, making a good shipper and free from rot.

◀ **CHAMPION.** The earliest iron-clad peach. Remarkable for its size and a freestone of high quality. White with red cheek. Season, late August. Unexcelled for canning.

◀ **EARLY ELBERTA.** Very large, high quality. Flesh is fine grained, sweet. Mid-season.

◀ **ELBERTA.** The peer of all commercial peaches. Mid-season, extra large, light yellow, with red cheek, a perfect freestone. Tree vigorous and prolific, succeeding universally wherever peaches can be grown.

◀ **LATE ELBERTA.** Ripens two weeks later than regular Elberta.

◀ **HALE HAVEN.** A new yellow freestone. A cross between J. H. Hale and South Haven. Ripens 2 weeks before Elberta. Large, highly colored. Hardy and productive.

◀ **J. H. HALE.** Bridges the gap between Rochester and Elberta. One of the largest peaches. Superior to Elberta in size, firmness and shipping quality. Yellow and red coloring. Highly attractive but unfortunately not as prolific as a commercial fruit should be. Probably somewhat self-sterile. Flesh fine grained and quality good.

◀ **ROCHESTER.** A peach of the Crawford type. Fruit of large size, with thick skin, orange yellow, blushed with dark red. Flesh yellow, very juicy, first rate quality and freestone. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing very young. Season, mid-August.

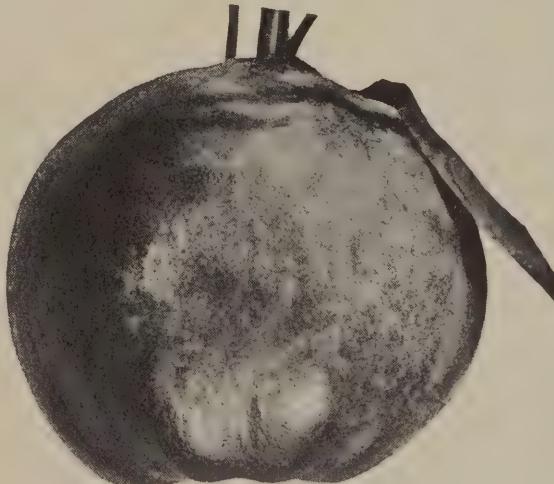
◀ **SOUTH HAVEN.** A recent introduction. Immense size. Comes into market just before Elberta. Beautiful color and freestone. Very hardy and highly recommended.

◀ **VALIANT.** Canadian orgination ripening in early September. Fruit very large and of fine quality. Very productive.

Quinces

◀ **CHAMPION.** A large greenish yellow fruit, without hard spots or core. Of delicate flavor, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any other fruit with which it is prepared. Tree a symmetrical grower, bearing while young. Season late.

◀ **ORANGE.** The most popular and extensively cultivated old variety. Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, cooking tender, and of excellent quality. Tree hardy and a very reliable grower and bearer.



Orange Quince

PEARS

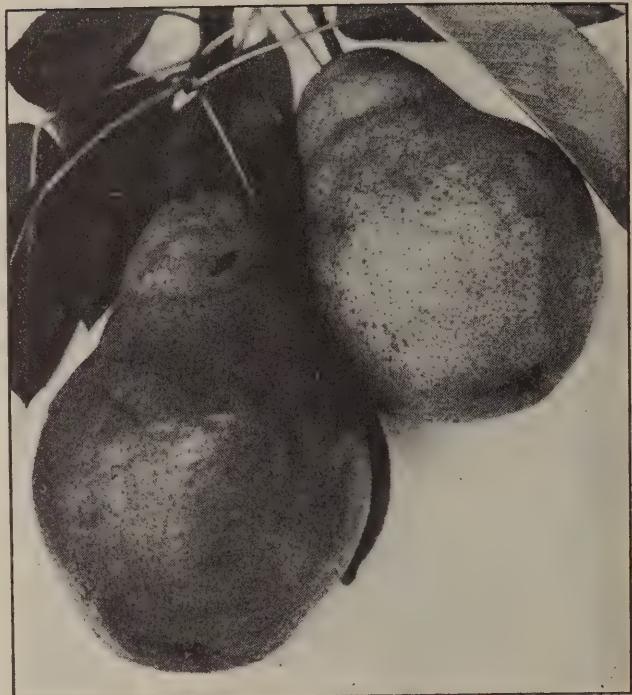
ANJOU. A large, fine pear, with buttery, melting flesh, having a sprightly flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. One of the best. Season, October to January.

BARLETT. Large. Yellow, with a beautiful blush. Flesh buttery, very juicy and with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is a vigorous and erect grower, excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting. Bears early and abundantly. Begins to bear in three years. A leader among canning pears. Aug. and Sept.

BEURRE BOSC. Large, dull brownish yellow. Flesh, half melting, highly flavored, sweet and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, and bears well. Season, September to November.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor. Pale lemon yellow with brown dots, and fine texture. Flesh melting, buttery, and juicy, with a delicate flavor. Decays quickly when ripe. Tree hardy and productive. Season, August and September.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish yellow, russeted. Flesh melting and sweet. A beautiful tree and heavy bearer. Does its best as a dwarf. Season, October and November.



Bartlett Pear

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Fruit large, somewhat varying in shape. Flesh juicy, melting, sweet and excellent flavor. Extra hardy. September to October.

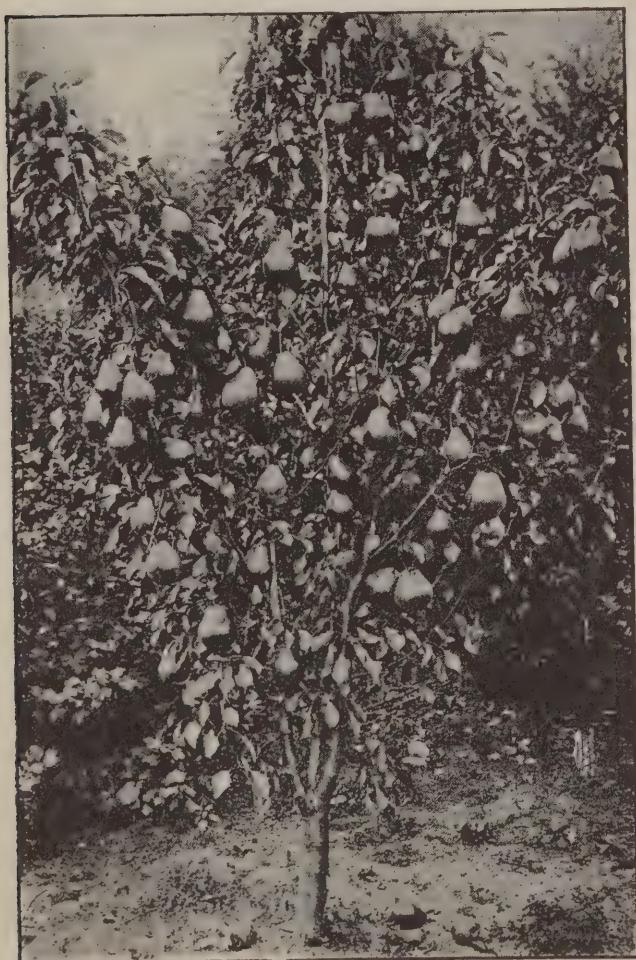
GORHAM. A new variety from the N. Y. State Experiment Station. Bartlett type but ripens 2 weeks earlier. Good keeper. Rich flavor and pleasing aroma.

KIEFFER. The most popular market pear grown. Fruit of good size, rich color and fair quality, canned. Should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. Tree a rapid grower anywhere, tremendously vigorous and seldom blights. Season, Oct. to Nov.

SECKEL. Small, but universally popular. Rich, yellowish brown. One of the best and highest flavored pears known. Very productive. Sept. and Oct.

SHELDON. Large. Dull yellow to greenish russet with red cheek. Flesh a little coarse, melting and very juicy. Tree vigorous, productive. October.

DWARF PEARS. Fruit is the same as standard trees. They come into bearing young and are very productive. Can be set close together. We offer the following varieties: Bartlett, B. Bosc, Seckel and Sheldon.



Clapp's Favorite Pear Tree

PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. One of the most successful commercial varieties. Skin pinkish red to dark red, over-spread with a light bloom. Flesh yellow, sweet, melting, tender and very juicy. Tree a vigorous grower, reliably hardy and prodigiously productive on a wide variety of soils. One of the earliest.

BURBANK. One of the largest of the Oriental varieties. Of uniform, attractive red color mottled over a yellow ground and covered with a thick bloom. Flesh a deep lemon yellow of excellent quality, yet firm and a good shipper for so large a fruit. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive—in fact, inclined to overbear. One of the few plums reliably self-fertile. Season, late August to September.

BRADSHAW. The most generally planted European in the East. A very large, fine, early plum. Dark, violet red. Tree a slow grower, but hardy, vigorous, productive, self-fertile. Season, mid-August.

DAMSON. A well-known English dessert variety. The purplish black fruit is sprinkled with numerous distinctive dots, and is small and nearly round. One of the best for preserving. Season, early October.

GERMAN PRUNE. Probably the oldest plum grown and well-known in every civilized country. Skin a purple black with beautiful bloom. Flesh amber green, firm, sweet and mild. Tree fairly hardy and vigorous, holding its fruit well. Inclined to overbear. Season, late.

GRAND DUKE. A large sized, prune-shaped plum. Purple color, flesh firm, good shipper. Late.

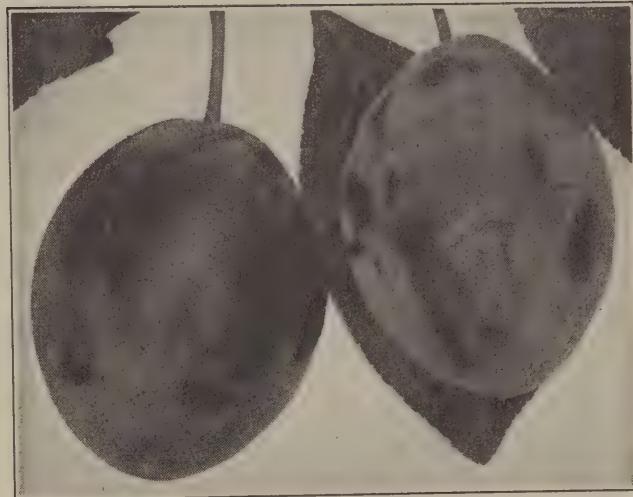
IMPERIAL GAGE. Large, greenish, juicy and rich. Very productive. August.

ITALIAN PRUNE. A great favorite on account of its delicious, juicy quality and being readily free-stone. Skin purplish black with heavy bloom. Flesh greenish yellow. Firm, and keeps and ships well. Tree is strong grower and not quite hardy, though a tremendous bearer. Season, late.

LOMBARD. One of the most popular, succeeding almost everywhere. Fruit purplish red with thick, pink bloom making it exceedingly attractive. Yellow fleshed, juicy and sweet. Tree a medium-sized, upright grower, very hardy and productive. Inclined to overbear as the flower is self-fertile. Season, early September.

REINE CLAUDE. Fruit round, greenish yellow. Slightly mottled with red, with a light bloom and a distinctive aroma. Tree very vigorous, remarkably productive and self-fertile. Season, late September.

RED JUNE. Probably the earliest good plum. Skin a uniform garnet overlaid with bloom. A good shipper and of fair quality. Tree grows large, of somewhat sprawling habit, but very hardy, healthy and productive. Season, mid-August.



Stanley

SATSUMA. The latest of the Oriental varieties. Identified by its very small pit and deep red flesh. This fruit is of the highest quality for both dessert and canning. Tree a moderate grower, but hardy and productive.

STANLEY. A cross between Agen and Grand Duke. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and produces full crops annually in mid-season. The fruit is large, prune shape, dark blue with thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm, sweet, pleasant; excellent raw or cooked. Stone free.

YAKIMA. Originated as a chance seedling in the state of Washington. Largest of any of the European plums. Color purplish red. An outstanding variety, comparatively new.

YELLOW EGG. Golden yellow with a thick accentuating bloom. The largest and best of the yellow plums. Flesh yellow, a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, very productive and hardy, ripening its fruit all at once in late August.

YELLOW GAGE. Large oval, golden yellow. Rich, sugary.

Apricots

HARRIS. The largest and hardest apricot. Prolific and profitable. Season about July 20th.

MOORPARK. Fruit is large, orange yellow, with red cheek, sweet and rich. One of the best freestones. The best of the Europeans. Season, later than the others.

Nectarines

SURE CROP. The Nectarine has size and a smooth skin like the plum. In other ways it is more like a peach. It is of rich, delicious flavor, juicy and melting, and highly prized as a dessert fruit. It is much superior to the peach, as a dryer and makes excellent preserves. The Nectarine is as hardy as the peach and requires the same culture.

CHERRIES



- ↗ **BLACK GIANT.** Large tree, vigorous, productive.
- ↗ **BLACK TARTARIAN.** More largely planted than any other sweet cherry. Dark red, almost purple. Medium size. Quality very good. Tree vigorous and productive. Season, the last of June into July.
- ↗ **BING.** Very dark red sweet cherry. Mid-season. Very large with stone semi-cling. Fine quality.
- ↗ **EARLY RICHMOND.** The earliest popular sour cherry. Medium size, red, quite acid. Hardy, healthy very early, very productive. Season, mid-June.
- ↗ **EMPEROR FRANCIS.** Light red, early sweet cherry, very large, fine quality.
- ↗ **ENGLISH MORELLO.** The standard late, sour cherry. Best of its season, but rather acid to eat as a dessert. Excellent for canning, being dark red almost black. Tree very hardy, and dwarfish in habit. Season, August first. We are growing improved strains.
- ↗ **LAMBERT.** A very valuable sweet of the largest size, enormous bearing habit. Dark purple red with a sheen-like gloss, firm, rich, and juicy. Tree hardy and a strong grower.
- ↗ **MONTMORENCY.** The most popular sour cherry in America. Large, light red. Flesh tender, subacid and of best quality. Season, end of June to July. Tree hardy and enormously productive. We are growing improved strains.
- ↗ **GIANT MONTMORENCY.** An improved, large sour cherry.
- ↗ **NAPOLEON.** A pale yellow and bright red Bigarreau. A firm, waxy-translucent fruit of great beauty. Large size, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season, early July.
- ↗ **SCHMIDT BIGARREAU.** Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black. Tree a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer.
- ↗ **WINDSOR.** Deep purple. Large, firm and of high quality. The leading late, sweet cherry and claimed to be the hardiest. Tree a prolific bearer.

↗ **YELLOW SPANISH.** An amber white fruit of great beauty, red on sunny side. Large, firm, juicy and sweet.

↗ **SENECA.** A new black cherry similar to Tartarian in size and color but two weeks earlier. Rich sweet flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apples—35 to 40 ft. apart each way.

Pears—25 ft. apart each way.

Sweet Cherries—30 ft. apart each way.

Plums, Peaches, Sour Cherries—20 ft. apart each way.

Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Apples, Quinces—15 ft. apart each way.

Currants and Gooseberries—4 ft. apart.

Raspberries and Blackberries—4 by 6 ft.

Strawberries—1 by 3 ft.

Grapes—8 by 8 ft.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO ACRE

40 feet apart each way	28
30 feet apart each way	48
20 feet apart each way	110
18 feet apart each way	135
15 feet apart each way	205
12 feet apart each way	300
10 feet apart each way	435
8 feet apart each way	680
6 feet apart each way	1210
5 feet apart each way	1745
4 feet apart each way	2725
3 feet apart each way	4840

RULE — Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

GRAPES



Concord Grapes

✓ **BRIGHTON.** A popular red York State commercial variety, ripening before Concord. A sure crop, high quality, handsome grape, on a wide variety of soils. Not a good keeper. Berry medium to large with heavy bloom. Must be interplanted, being self-sterile.

✓ **CACO.** A new red grape of extremely large size. Vigorous and hardy, ripens early in September. Very high quality and highly recommended.

✓ **CONCORD.** Still the most popular grape in America, and grown with success in every state in the Union. It will adapt itself to almost any condition. Bunch and berry large, fair quality with rich blooms. Vine healthy, hardy and productive, and self-fertile.

✓ **DELAWARE.** An early September red grape that has remained the standard of excellence for generations, no raisin more sweet. No fruit of any class more juicy, one that always commands the highest market prices. Vine very hardy and productive, but a slow grower, requiring rich soil, good culture, and close pruning.

✓ **FREDONIA.** Stands alone as the earliest good black grape. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit ripens two weeks earlier than Worden. Clusters medium in size, cylindrical, and compact. Berries large, round and persistent; skin thick and tough; flesh juicy, solid but tender; very good quality.

✓ **GOLDEN MUSCAT.** Delicious, golden-yellow, large, juicy and aromatic.

✓ **MOORE'S EARLY.** Large, purple black grape ripening before Concord. Sweet and of good quality. Vine very hardy.

✓ **NIAGARA.** Undoubtedly the most popular white grape. A typical commercial fruit, enormously productive, and of fair quality, ripening with Concord. Flesh a little tender for shipping and keeping. Berries large. Vine a rampant grower.

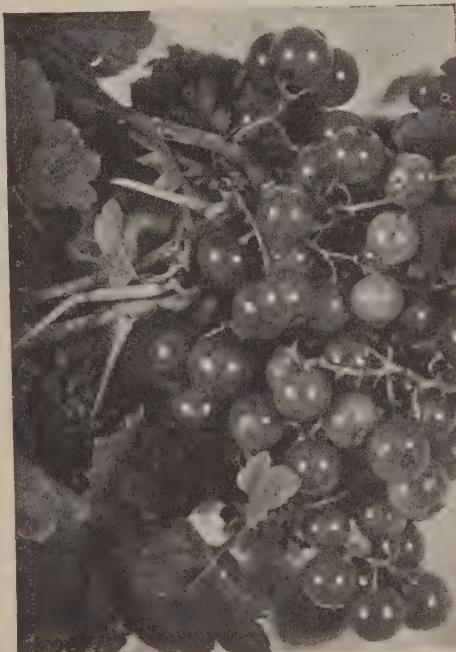
✓ **PORLAND.** A new white grape developed in the Chautauqua grape region. Beautiful greenish yellow like Niagara. Very hardy and productive. Very sweet. Ripens early and can be eaten before it is fully ripe.

✓ **SENECA.** Almost a pure vinifera, ripening with Ontario. The bunches are of medium size, tapering, compact; berries oval and yellow. The texture is firm, melting and tender, while the flavor is sweet, vinous, and aromatic. The skin can be eaten with the berry. Vigorous, healthy, productive and hardy. Highly recommended for dessert.

✓ **WORDEN.** Best known offspring of the Concord. One week earlier and superior to it in quality, size of berry, and compact, handsome clusters. Tender skin, however, and inclined to crack. Must be carefully handled in shipping. Vine hardy and vigorous.

Currants

✓ **RED LAKE.** Large berries in long clusters. Early mid-season. The best currant to plant.



Red Lake Currant

BERRIES

RASPBERRIES, BLACKCAPS, ETC.

BOYSENBERRY. A cross of the Blackberry, Raspberry, and Loganberry. Large, flavorful. Vigorous grower.

COLUMBIAN. Of distinctive color and character. Enormously productive and vigorous. For canning and drying. Berries large and juicy, of a dull purple color.

CUMBERLAND. The largest and best mid-season blackcap. Healthy, vigorous, productive of firm, large berries, fine in quality. One of the hardiest varieties and wonderfully productive under high culture.

ELDORADO. Said to be the hardiest and sweetest blackberry, withstanding the winters in the far Northwest perfectly. Berries large to very large, borne in clusters that ripen well together, exceedingly melting and sweet to the taste.

INDIAN SUMMER. Everbearing. Large medium red fruits of superb quality, with a good, very early Summer crop and a bumper crop from early September until frost.

LATHAM. Very hardy and productive with large, round, firm berries of a rich brilliant red in late June and July.

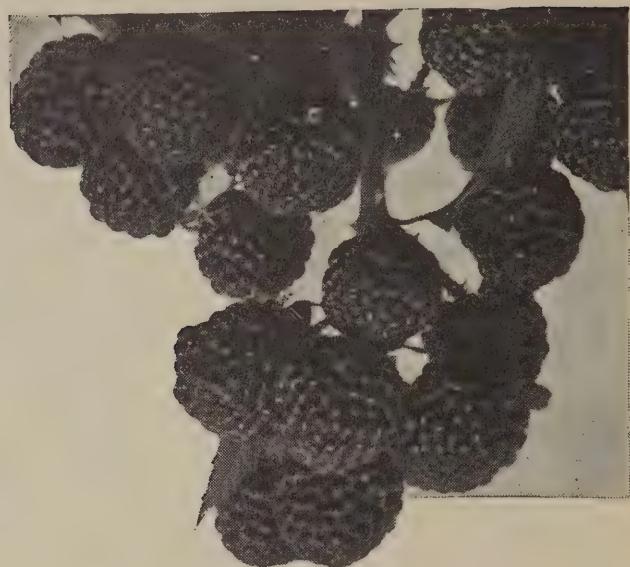
NEWBURGH. Bright attractive red fruit is large, very firm and has no superior in keeping and shipping qualities. Plants vigorous, hardy and so productive that canes are often bent to the ground with fruit. Fruit easily picked. Free from Mosaic. Several days earlier than Cuthbert. The best raspberry under cultivation.

SODUS. Originated from the cross between the Dundee black raspberry and the Newburgh red raspberry. The berries are very large, firm, medium purple in color, sprightly and good in quality. The plants are very vigorous, very productive and hardy. Sodus is more resistant to drought than Columbian and yields a good crop every year. It ripens shortly after Latham.

TAYLOR. New Red Raspberry, ripens just before Latham. Berries are large, long, bright red. Excellent quality.

BLUEBERRIES

Blueberry vines are often used as shrubs and included in decorative plantings. Leaves turn brilliant red in autumn. Flowers resemble lily-of-the-valley. You can therefore include real beauty with vines that produce most luscious and useful fruit.



Cumberland Black Caps

CABOT. Bush is rather low and spreading. One of the earliest varieties, a good producer, excellent flavor. Fruit is large, firm and attractive.

JERSEY. Large berries, ripening in mid-season.

RANCOCAS. Large berries ripening in July.

RUBEL. Vigorous. Large berries ripen in early July.

STANLEY. Large, delicious fruit ripens in mid-season.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING. Pale green, large and handsome. The most popular market variety. Fruit covered with a white bloom that makes it very attractive. Bush a strong grower, productive and healthy. Quality excellent.

Asparagus

MARY WASHINGTON. This variety is the result of careful breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the object of eliminating rust. Produces straight shoots of dark green. Tight, firm buds that do not open out or begin to branch until far out of the ground. Very large.

PARADISE. A new variety much superior to the Washington types of asparagus.

Rhubarb

VICTORIA. Very large. Beautiful color. Quality good. Valuable for market. Early.

MCDONALD. A bright red, early variety, large stalks, very crisp and tender, mild flavor.

We Recommend and Sell . . .

GRASS SEED

Varieties for varying conditions of soil and shade. Prices upon application.

RA-PID-GRO, a sensational liquid plant food which is accepted by many authorities as a balanced ration for growing plants. Sprayed by itself or along with insecticides, it enters the sap stream through the leaves, or it can be fed at the base.

RHODODONO, an Aluminum Sulphate Compound for horticultural use in treatment of soil for plants that require an acid soil. As the name suggests it is especially potent in the cultivation of rhododendrons and other plants of the same family, particularly azaleas. Packed in 100 lb. bags.

CLOTRACIDE, a complete Rose protection against plant insects and disease. It is called a "Rose Doctor and Beauty Specialist all in one." It conquers mildew, controls black spot. Its use is not limited to roses alone; many perennials and shrubs are improved in appearance and growth by the use of Clotracide.



BETTER PLANTS — BETTER GARDENS

For more than a half century F. A. Guernsey & Co., Inc., has meant your guarantee of quality of merchandise and services and your assurance of progress in the development and marketing of Nursery Stock.

We endeavor to make it just as easy as possible for you to have beautiful home grounds. Whether your planting problem is large or small, we shall be pleased to help you solve it.

Guernsey's Landscape Service includes personal consultation on your grounds by competent, trained and experienced men, whose only desire is to create beauty and a satisfied customer. Call or write for one of our landscape representatives to call on you without obligating yourself in any way.

We cordially invite visitors to our Nurseries.

F. A. Guernsey & Co., Inc.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

TELEPHONE, SCHOHARIE 4-F3

Successful Planting, Pruning and Care

WE are often blamed for what might easily have been avoided had the customer consulted the plain wants and requirements of the stock and give it at least a fair chance to grow and do well. We are interested in the success of every article we send out; we take the greatest pains to place every item in the hands of our customers in the best possible condition, and in order to furnish some precautions and provide for complete satisfaction, we give a few hints on such points as are most essential.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Plant promptly—do not expose roots to sun or wind. **Dig holes large enough** to accommodate roots without crowding (see cut page 23, column one)—loosen soil in bottom of hole. **Pack soil firmly about roots**; then **pour a pan of water** into hole and fill hole with remaining loose dirt. **Spread well-rotted cow manure, straw, leaves, or peat moss about plant**. **Soak occasionally** during prolonged dry spells. See special planting instructions for planting evergreens, roses, small fruits.

FRUIT TREES

For setting out, care, and management of commercial orchards write us or consult your local Farm Bureau man as to the best methods to follow.

For the home orchard, the area around the trees should be cultivated for the first few years. An annual spring application of well-rotted cow manure or other organic fertilizer will aid growth. Also a summer mulch of hay or straw about the trees will help conserve moisture during prolonged dry spells. Balanced commercial fertilizers may be applied on older trees in the early spring at the rate of one to six pounds per tree depending on the size of the tree.

PRUNING—The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree makes a very critical point of its life history, and to neglect careful and proper methods of planting and pruning at that time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory returns for one's efforts.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, one exactly opposite the other, forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life, when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

Peach and Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut these back. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

CONTROL OF BORERS—These pests of apple and peach trees must be killed by a wire thrust into their tunnels, disclosed by removing a few inches of dirt around the base of the tree. Go over your trees in April or May and in late August or September. After cutting out the borers mound up the dirt around the trunk about 6 inches high.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberries and Currants—Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading. Cut the plants back fully one-half. Plant four feet apart both ways, same depth as plants stood in the nursery row, and firm soil well.

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries—These should be set fairly deep, except one-year-old raspberry plants, the new growth of which starts from the crown in the mass of hair-like roots; these should be planted shallow, with the crown not more than one inch below the surface. Too deep planting is often fatal to one-year-old raspberry plants. Plant in rows five or six feet apart, with plants three to four feet apart in the row. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep surface of ground loose. Water in dry weather during growing season. Mulch in winter after the ground is frozen.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch.

As the vine grows train to trellis.

Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth.

Cut back to two buds. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

Asparagus—Prepare ground by deep plowing or spading. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches each way, three inches deep, with roots well spread out. Every fall mulch the bed well with manure.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.



Line shows proper place to cut. Leaving stub as shown causes scar difficult to heal. Good sharp pruning tools are essential.

SHRUBS

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

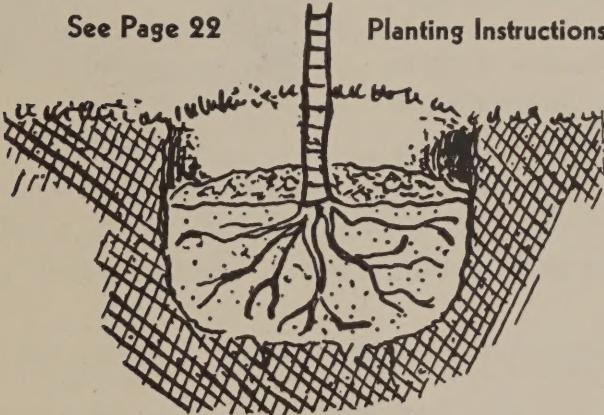
Set shrubs at the same depth as they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted it is advisable to cut them back one-half with few exceptions.

Dig a trench 12 inches deep or more for setting hedges such as barberry and privet.

Early flowering shrubs should be pruned directly after blooming. Late flowering shrubs should be pruned in early spring while dormant. The early blooming shrubs produce bloom each year on the wood growth made the previous year. The late blooming shrubs produce bloom on the wood growth made the year of blooming.

See Page 22

Planting Instructions



ROSES

Some authorities recommend fall planting but we advise early spring planting for roses. The plants should be unpacked and planted as soon as received from the nursery. If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should be heeled-in (roots and part of stems well covered with moist loose earth). Set them about 18 inches apart and deep enough that the grafts will be covered when the soil is filled in about the roots which should be spread out well in the hole. Tamp the soil and water before all dirt is replaced. See page 13 for rose culture.



Showing shrubs before and after pruning.
Note that all of the smallest branches
are removed.

SHADE TREES

Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full, allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots, after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. **Prune all limbs back $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on an average.** Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large sizes of shade trees can often be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

Trees which have been set several years and which are making little or no growth may respond to feeding with fertilizer. Apply as follows: Using a **crowbar**, make holes 15 inches deep and not more than 3 feet apart in an area circumscribed by the outer branches of the tree and continuing $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the distance to the trunk. A 10-20-10 fertilizer is recommended at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per inch in tree trunk diameter. (Ammonium Sulphate can be used on mature trees at the same rate, but this material should be used with caution, and not at all on young trees.) The fertilizer is so divided that a small amount is placed in each hole and the soil is then replaced. Just before the buds begin to break in the spring is a good time to apply the fertilizer.

SPRAYING

There are four distinct types of troubles to combat, i.e.: chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects, and fungous diseases. **Chewing insects** are controlled by spraying with a stomach poison, some form of arsenic (lead arsenate); **sucking insects** (live or aphids) by body contact poison (nicotine); **scale insects** by miscible oil ("Sunoco Spray") or by lime sulphur; and **fungous diseases** by lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Be sure you know what you are spraying for since arsenate of lead will not control lice or aphids, nor will nicotine control apple worms and neither of these will have any effect on apple scab or other fungous diseases. Lime-sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungous.

For spraying on a small scale, commercial preparations of arsenate of lead, bordeaux mixture, nicotine ("Black Leaf 40") can be obtained at drug stores, seed and garden supply houses. Follow directions on containers.

PERENNIALS AND ROOTS

Prepare the ground by deep spading twelve to eighteen inches, and work it into a well pulverized condition.

Peonies—Should be set with the crown two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant two to two and one-half feet apart. Mulch heavily after the ground is frozen and remove mulch in the spring.

PLANNING AND PLANTING

Bring your planting and planning problems to us . . . get the advantage of our PROFESSIONAL advice and service . . .

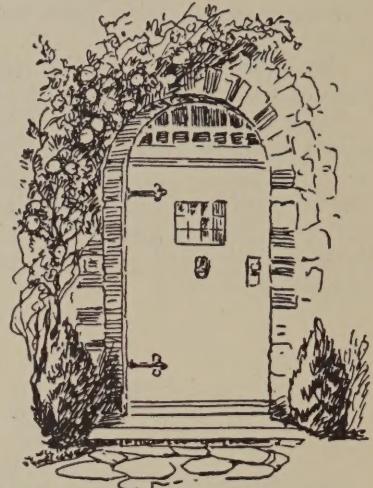
Some years ago the general practice in planting the small property was to place specimen plants hodge-podge in the most conspicuous places on the grounds with little thought of final appearance and utility of the planting as a whole.

Today we are concerned with the best use that can be made with trees and plants, through **proper planning**, to attain both utility and beauty. Front lawns, entrances, foundations, borders, service areas, private areas (the Outdoor Living Room) in the rear, flower gardens, fruit and vegetable gardens, all must be tied into a complete and unified picture by intelligent planning **at the start**.

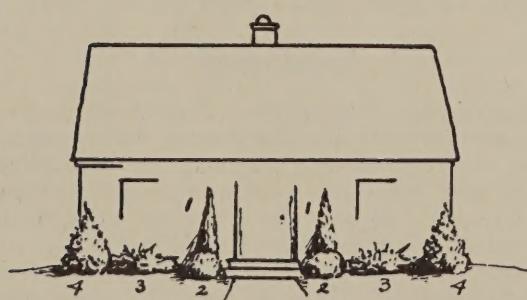
Many houses particularly in cities, towns, and suburban districts are placed on small lots, and here, even more than on larger places, is careful planning needed to produce the effect of spaciousness. In fact, when a new house is to be built, results would usually be much more satisfactory if a reliable landscape authority were consulted about the placing of house and garage on the property for the best ultimate use of space and most attractive appearance when building and planting are completed.

We have men experienced in making out comprehensive plans for the small or large property and we offer a long list of plant materials necessary in this landscape work. Also, at a small additional charge, we do the actual work of planting the trees, shrubs, etc.

If you already have a plan and wish us to quote on the list of plants needed, we will gladly do so. The plantings indicated by the sketches below are typical of what is being used on the average small home today. Should you want choice and unusual material or a landscape designed to reflect your individual tastes we will be pleased to send our representative. There is no obligation for this service. We want to help you make your house a home.



Foundation Planting



Key	Qua.	Name	Size
1	2	Pyramidal Arborvitae	18-24 in.
2	2	Mugho Pine	10-12 in.
3	2	Spreading Yew	12-15 in.
4	2	American Arborvitae	15-18 in.

Entrance Planting



Key	Qua.	Name	Size
1	2	Juniper Columnaris	18-24 in.
2	4	Pfitzer's Juniper	12-15 in.

GUARANTEE

SIX MONTHS' GUARANTEE: We guarantee to furnish Nursery Stock in first class condition, properly packed for safe shipment. If damaged in transit, a claim should be made immediately, and due notice given both carrier and shipper. Should Nursery Stock prove to be other than true to name we will supply new ones at the next proper planting season, but in no case can we assume liability for more than the original purchase price. Any labor connected with planting replacements must be paid by purchaser. In the event we do not have similar replacing plants, we reserve the right to give credit for the amount paid or to supply other Stock of equal value.

This guarantee is void on any account not paid within thirty days from date of invoice.

TERMS

Our terms are cash. Charge accounts, with 30-day credit, may be opened upon presentation of satisfactory references, if order amounts to at least \$10.00. Our guarantee is void on overdue accounts.

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